House File 2498 - Introduced

HOUSE FILE BY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (SUCCESSOR TO HSB 651) Passed House, Date _____ Passed Senate, Date _____ Vote: Ayes _____ Nays _____ ___ Passed Senate, Date Approved ____ A BILL FOR 1 An Act relating to the disposal of solid waste by changing permitting requirements and updating and clarifying existing provisions. 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA: 5 TLSB 5409HV 82 6 tw/nh/8 PAG LIN Section 1. Section 455B.301, Code 2007, is amended to read 1 2 as follows: 455B.301 DEFINITIONS. As used in this part 1 of division IV, unless the context 5 clearly indicates a contrary intent:
6 1. "Actual cost" means the operational, remedial and
7 emergency action, closure, postclosure, and monitoring costs
8 of a sanitary disposal project for the lifetime of the 1 1 9 project. 1 10 "Beneficial use" means a specific utilization of a solid by=product as a resource that constitutes reuse rather 1 12 than disposal, does not adversely affect human health or the 1 13 environment, and is approved by the department. 1 14 2. 3. "Beverage" means wine as defined in section 123.3, 1 15 subsection 37, alcoholic liquor as defined in section 123.3, 1 16 subsection 5, beer as defined in section 123.3, subsection 7, 1 17 wine cooler or drink, tea, potable water, soda water and 1 18 similar carbonated soft drinks, mineral water, fruit juice, 1 19 vegetable juice, or fruit or vegetable drinks, which are 1 20 intended for human consumption. 1 21 3. 4. "Beverage container" means a sealed glass, plastic, 1 22 or metal bottle, can, jar, or carton containing a beverage. 23 4. 5. "Biodegradable" means degradable through a process 24 by which fungi or bacteria secrete enzymes to convert a 25 complex molecular structure to simple gasses and organic 1 23 1 1 26 compounds. 1 27 5. 6. "Closure" means actions that will prevent, mitigate, 28 or minimize the threat to public health and the environment 1 29 posed by a closed sanitary landfill, including but not limited 1 30 to application of final cover, grading and seeding of final 31 cover, installation of an adequate monitoring system, and 32 construction of ground and surface water diversion structures, 1 33 if necessary. 34 6.7. "Closure plan" means the plan which specifies the 35 methods and schedule by which an operator will complete or 1 cease disposal operations of a sanitary disposal project, 2 prepare the area for long=term care, and make the area 3 suitable for other uses. 7. 8. "Degradable" means capable of decomposing by 2 5 biodegradation, photodegradation, or chemical process into 6 harmless component parts after exposure to natural elements 7 for not more than three hundred sixty=five days. 8. 9. "Financial assurance instrument" means an instrument 9 submitted by an applicant to ensure the operator's financial 2 10 capability to provide reasonable and necessary response during 11 the lifetime of the project and for the thirty years following 2 12 closure, and to provide for the closure of the facility and 2 13 postclosure care required by rules adopted by the commission

2 14 in the event that the operator fails to correctly perform
2 15 closure and postclosure care requirements remedial responses.
2 16 a. The instrument shall be sufficient to ensure adequate

17 response pursuant to section 455B.304, subsection 6. b. The instrument shall be sufficient to ensure the proper closure and postclosure care of the project, and corrective 20 action, if necessary, in the event th 21 correctly perform those requirements. if necessary, in the event the operator fails to c. The form instrument may include the provide for one or 2 22 23 more of the following:
24 (1) The establishment of a secured trust fund. 2 24 (2) The use of a cash or surety bond, or the. 2 25 (3) The obtaining of insurance.
(4) The satisfaction of a corporate financial test.
(5) The satisfaction of a local government financial test. (3) 2 26 2 27 2 28 (6) The obtaining of a corporate guarantee. 2 29 2 30 2 31 The obtaining of a local government guarantee.

The use of a local government dedicated fund. (7) (8) 2 32 (9) The obtaining of an irrevocable letter of credit. 33 8A. 10. "Incinerator" means any enclosed device using 34 controlled flame combustion that does not meet the criteria "Incinerator" means any enclosed device using 2 2 35 for classification as a boiler and is not listed as an industrial furnace. "Incinerator" does not include thermal 3 2 oxidizers used for the treatment of gas emissions. 9. 11. "Leachate" means fluid that has percolated through 3 4 solid waste and which contains contaminants consisting of 3 5 dissolved or suspended materials, chemicals, or microbial 3 6 waste products from the solid waste. 10. 12. "Lifetime of the project" means the projected 8 period of years that a landfill will receive waste, from the 3 3 9 time of opening until closure, based on the volume of waste to 3 10 be received projected at the time of submittal of the initial 3 11 project plan and the calculated refuse capacity of the 12 landfill based upon the design of the project. 11. 13. "Manufacturer" means a person who by labor, art, 3 13 3 14 or skill transforms raw material into a finished product or 3 15 article of trade. "Photodegradable" means degradable through a 3 16 12. <u>14.</u> 3 17 process in which ultraviolet radiation in sunlight causes a 3 18 chemical change in a material. 3 19 "Postclosure" and "postclosure care" mean the time 13. <u>15.</u> 3 20 and actions taken for the care, maintenance, and monitoring of 3 21 a sanitary disposal project after closure that will prevent, 22 mitigate, or minimize the threat to public health, safety, and 3 23 welfare and the threat to the environment posed by the closed 3 24 facility. 3 25 "Postclosure plan" means the plan which specifies 14. 16. 3 26 the methods and schedule by which the operator will perform 3 27 the necessary monitoring and care for the area after closure 3 28 of a sanitary disposal project. 29 "Private agency" means a private agency as defined 15. <u>17.</u> 3 30 in section 28E.2. 3 31 16. <u>18.</u> "Public agency" means a public agency as defined 32 in section 28E.2. 3 33 17. 19. "Resource recovery system" means the recovery and 3 34 separation of ferrous metals and nonferrous metals and glass 3 35 and aluminum and the preparation and burning of solid waste as 1 fuel for the production of electricity. "Rubble" means dirt, stone, brick <u>or similar</u> inorganic materials used for beneficial fill, landscaping, 4 excavation, or grading at places other than a sanitary 5 disposal project. "Rubble" includes asphalt waste only 6 long as it is not used in contact with water in a floodplain. 7 For purposes of this chapter, "rubble" does not mean gypsum or 8 gypsum wallboard, coal combustion residue, foundry sand, or 9 other industrial process wastes unless those wastes are 10 approved by the department. 4 11 18. 21. "Sanitary disposal project" means all facilities 4 12 and appurtenances including all real and personal property 4 13 connected with such facilities, which are acquired, purchased, 4 14 constructed, reconstructed, equipped, improved, extended, 4 15 maintained, or operated to facilitate the final disposition of 4 16 solid waste without creating a significant hazard to the 4 17 public health or safety, and which are approved by the 4 18 executive director. 4 19 19. 22. "Sanitary landfill" means a sanitary disposal 4 20 project where solid waste is buried between layers of earth. 21 20. "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse, rubbish, and 22 other similar discarded solid or semisolid materials, 4 23 including but not limited to such materials resulting from 4 24 industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic activities. 4 25 Solid waste may include vehicles, as defined by section 321.1, 4 26 subsection 90. However, this division does not prohibit the 4 27 use of dirt, stone, brick, or similar inorganic material for

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28 fill, landscaping, excavation or grading at places other than
4 29 This definition does not prohibit the use of rubble at places
  30 other than a sanitary disposal project. Solid waste "Solid 31 waste" does not include hazardous waste as defined in section
      455B.411 or source, any of the following:

    a. Hazardous waste regulated under the federal Resource
    Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. } 6921=6934.
    b. Hazardous waste as defined in section 455B.411, except

      to the extent that rules allowing for the disposal of specific
      wastes have been adopted by the commission.
          c. Source, special nuclear, or by=product material as
    4 defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended to
      January 1, 1979, or petroleum.
              Petroleum contaminated soil which that has been
      remediated to acceptable state or federal standards.
      Sec. 2. Section 455B.304, subsections 2, 11, and 17, Code 2007, are amended to read as follows:
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             The commission shall adopt rules that allow the use of
  11 wet or dry sludge from publicly owned treatment works for land
  12 application. A sale of wet or dry sludge for the purpose of
      land application shall be accompanied by a written agreement
5 14 signed by both parties which contains a general analysis of
5 15 the contents of the sludge. The heavy metal content of the
  16 sludge shall not exceed that allowed by rules of the 17 commission. An owner of a publicly owned treatment works
5 18 which sells wet or dry sludge is not subject to any action by
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  19 the purchaser to recover damages for harm to person or
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  20 property caused by sludge that is delivered pursuant to a sale
5 21 unless it is a result of a violation of the written agreement
5 22 or if the heavy metal content of the sludge exceeds that
  23 allowed by rules of the commission. Nothing in this section
  24 shall provide immunity to any person from action by the
5 25 department pursuant to section 455B.307. The rules adopted
  26 under this subsection shall be generally consistent with those
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     rules of the department existing on January 1, 1982, regarding
5 28 the land application of municipal sewage sludge except that
  29 they may provide for different methods of application for wet
     sludge and dry sludge.
5 31 11. By July 1, 1990, a \underline{A} sanitary landfill disposal 5 32 project operating with a permit shall have a trained, tested,
5 33 and certified operator. A certification program shall be
  34 devised or approved by rule of the department The department
5 35 shall adopt by rule a certification program.
6 1 17. The commission shall adopt rules to establish a
6 2 special waste authorization program. For purposes of this
6 3 subsection, "special waste" means any industrial process
   4 waste, pollution control waste, or toxic waste which presents 5 a threat to human health or the environment or a waste with 6 inherent properties which make the disposal of the waste in a
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   7 sanitary landfill difficult to manage. Special waste does not
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   8 include domestic, office, commercial, medical, or industrial
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   9 waste that does not require special handling or limitations on
6 10 its disposal. Special waste does not include hazardous wastes
6 11 which are regulated under the federal Resource Conservation
  12 and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. } 6921=6934, or hazardous wastes
      as defined in section 455B.411, subsection 3 nor does
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6 14 include hazardous waste as defined in section 455B.411, except
6 15 to the extent that the commission has adopted rules allowing 6 16 the disposal of certain wastes.
          Sec. 3. Section 455B.304, Code 2007, is amended by adding
6 18 the following new subsection:
6 19 <u>NEW SUBSECTION</u>. 19. The
                                     The commission shall adopt rules for
6 20 determining when the utilization of a solid by=product,
6 21 including energy recovery, constitutes beneficial use rather 6 22 than the disposal of solid waste. Materials approved for 6 23 beneficial use at a sanitary landfill shall be exempt from the
6 24 tonnage fee imposed by section 455B.310 to the extent
  25 authorized by rule or permit.
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                     Section 455B.305, Code 2007, is amended to read as
  26
          Sec. 4.
6 27
      follows:
6 28
          455B.305 ISSUANCE OR RENEWAL OF PERMITS BY DIRECTOR.
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              The director shall issue, revoke, suspend, modify, or
6 30 deny permits for the construction and operation of sanitary
6 31 disposal projects.
  32 a. A permit shall be issued by the director or, at the 33 director's direction, by a local board of health, for each
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  34 sanitary disposal project operated in this state. The permit
  35 shall be issued in the name of the city or county or, where
      applicable, in the name of the public or private agency
    2 operating the project. <u>Permits issued pursuant to this</u>
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section are in addition to any other licenses, permits, or

variances authorized or required by law, including but not 5 limited to chapter 335. b. Each sanitary disposal project shall be inspected 7 annually periodically by the department or a local board of 8 health. The permits issued pursuant to this section are in 9 addition to any other licenses, permits or variances 10 authorized or required by law, including, but not limited to, 11 chapter 335. c. A permit may be suspended or revoked by the director if 7 13 a sanitary disposal project is found not to meet the 7 14 requirements of part 1 or <u>the</u> rules issued under <u>adopted</u> 7 15 pursuant to part 1. The suspension or revocation of a permit 7 16 may be appealed to the department. 17 2. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not issue a 18 permit for the construction or operation of a new sanitary 7 17 7 19 disposal project unless the permit applicant, in conjunction 7 20 with all local governments using the sanitary disposal 7 21 project, has filed a plan as required by section 455B.306. 7 22 For those sections for which the department has not developed 7 23 rules, the permit shall contain conditions and a schedule for 24 meeting all applicable requirements of section 455B.306. 3. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not renew or 7 26 reissue a permit which had been initially issued prior to that 7 27 date for a sanitary disposal project, unless the permit 7 28 applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the 7 29 sanitary disposal project, has filed a plan as required by 7 30 section 455B.306. For those sections for which the department 7 31 has not developed rules, the permit shall contain conditions 7 32 and a schedule for meeting all applicable requirements of 7 33 section 455B.306. 7 34 4. Beginning July 1, 1994, the director shall not renew or 35 reissue a permit which had been initially issued or renewed 8 1 prior to that date for a sanitary disposal project, unless and 8 2 until the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local 3 governments using the sanitary disposal project, documents 4 that steps are being taken to begin implementing the plan 8 5 filed pursuant to section 455B.306. For those sections for 8 6 which the department has not developed rules, the permit shall 8 7 contain conditions and a schedule for meeting all applicable 8 requirements of section 455B.306. However, a permit may be 8 9 issued for the construction and operation of a new sanitary 8 10 disposal project in accordance with subsection 2. 5. Beginning July 1, 1997, the director shall not renew or 8 12 reissue a permit which had been renewed or reissued prior to 8 13 that date for a sanitary landfill, unless and until the permit 8 14 applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the 8 15 landfill, documents that alternative methods of solid waste - 8 16 disposal other than use of a sanitary landfill have been 8 17 implemented as set forth in the plan filed pursuant to section 8 18 455B.306. However, the director may issue a permit for the 8 19 construction and operation of a new sanitary landfill in 8 20 accordance with subsection 2 and a permit may be renewed or 8 21 reissued for a sanitary landfill which had received an initial 8 22 permit but the permit had not been previously renewed or 8 23 reissued prior to July 1, 1997 in accordance with subsection 8 24 3. 8 25 After July 1, 1997, however, no new landfill permits shall 8 26 be issued unless the applicant, in conjunction with all local 8 27 governments which will use the landfill, certifies that the 8 28 landfill is needed as a part of an alternative disposal 8 29 method, or unless the applicant provides documentation which 8 30 satisfies the director that alternatives have been studied and 8 31 are not either technically or economically feasible. 8 32 decision of the director is subject to review by the 33 commission at its next meeting. 8 34 6. Beginning July 1, 1992, the director shall not issue a 8 35 permit for a sanitary landfill unless the sanitary landfill is 1 equipped with a leachate control system. Beginning July 1, 2 1994, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit for an 3 existing sanitary landfill unless the sanitary landfill is 4 equipped with a leachate control system. During the period 5 from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1994, the director may 6 require an existing sanitary landfill to install a leachate 7 control system if leachate from the sanitary landfill is 8 adversely impacting the public health or safety or the 9 environment. During the period from July 1, 1992, through 9 10 June 30, 1994, the director shall require an existing sanitary
9 11 landfill to install a leachate control system if the sanitary
9 12 landfill has not submitted a completed hydrogeological plan to
9 13 the department. The director may extend a permit applicant

9 14 from these requirements if the director determines that

15 certain conditions regarding, but not limited to, existing 16 physical conditions, topography, soil, geology, and climate, 9 17 are such that a leachate control system is unnecessary. The 9 18 director may exempt a permit applicant from the requirements 9 19 of this subsection if the permittee certifies that a risk 9 20 assessment of the site indicates that a current or potential 21 threat to environmental health does not exist such that an 9 22 exposed individual has no greater than a one in one million 9 23 risk of developing cancer and for noncarcinogens a hazard 9 24 index of less than one. The director shall use the United 9 25 States environmental protection agency's risk assessment 9 26 guidance for the superfund as a basis for determining whether 9 27 to grant the exemption. The exemption in this subsection 9 28 shall apply only to sanitary landfill cells in existence prior 9 29 to July 1, 1992, or the vertical expansion above a cell in 9 30 which waste was deposited prior to July 1, 1992. A sanitary 9 31 landfill permittee desiring an exemption shall apply to the 9 32 director and certify a completion date for a risk assessment 9 33 study by December 1, 1994. If an exemption is not granted, or 9 34 if the risk assessment study concludes that a leachate control 9 35 system is required, a permittee shall certify a completion
10 1 date and increments of progress for the installation of a 10 2 leachate control system. The department shall retain the 10 3 discretion to approve or disapprove a risk assessment study or 10 4 a proposed completion date under this subsection. If a -10 5 schedule for a risk assessment study or the installation of a -10 6 leachate control system is approved by the department and 10 7 satisfactory progress is being made toward completion of the 10 8 study or the installation of the leachate control system, the -109 permittee shall not be subject to penalties for failure to 10 meet the requirements of this subsection.
11 2. The director shall not issue or renew a permit for a $\frac{-10}{}$ 10 11

10 12 municipal solid waste landfill unless the permit applicant, in 13 conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, has 14 documented its implementation of solid waste disposal methods

10 15 other than final disposal in a sanitary landfill.
10 16 3. The director shall not issue or renew a permit for a
10 17 sanitary landfill unless the landfill is equipped with a

10 18 leachate control system.

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7. 4. The director shall not issue or renew a permit for a 10 19 10 20 transfer station operating as part of an agreement between two 10 21 planning areas pursuant to section 455B.306, subsection 2, 10 22 until unless the applicant, in conjunction with all local 10 23 governments using the transfer station, documents that -10 24 alternative methods of solid waste disposal other than final 10 25 disposal in a sanitary landfill have been implemented as set 10 26 forth in the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306 has 10 27 documented its implementation of solid waste disposal methods
10 28 other than final disposal in a sanitary landfill.

Sec. 5. Section 455B.306, subsections 1 and 2, Code 10 30 Supplement 2007, are amended to read as follows:
10 31 1. A city, county, and a or private agency of

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10 31 1. A city, county, and a or private agency operating, or 10 32 planning to operate, a <u>municipal solid waste</u> sanitary disposal 10 33 project shall file with the director one of two types of 34 comprehensive plans detailing the method by which the city 10 35 county, or private agency will comply with this part 1. 1 first type is a comprehensive plan in which solid waste is 2 disposed of in a sanitary landfill within the planning area. 3 The second type is a comprehensive plan in which all solid 4 waste is consolidated at and transported from a transfer 5 station for disposal at a sanitary landfill in another 6 comprehensive planning area <u>or state</u>.
7 <u>a.</u> All cities and counties shall also file with the

8 director a comprehensive plan detailing the method by which the city or county will comply with the requirements of 11 10 section 455B.302 to establish and implement a comprehensive 11 11 solid waste reduction program for its residents.

11 12 b. For the purposes of this section, a A public agency 11 13 managing the waste stream for cities or counties pursuant to 11 14 chapter 28E, shall file one comprehensive plan on behalf of 11 15 its members, which. Filing of a comprehensive plan 11 16 constitutes full compliance by the public agency's members 11 17 with the filing requirements of this section.

c. If both a public agency managing the waste stream for a 11 18 19 city or county pursuant to chapter 28E, and one or more of the 11 20 public agency's member cities or counties file a comprehensive 11 21 plan under this subsection, the director shall, following 11 22 notice to the agency, make a determination that any plan filed 11 23 by a member city or county is compatible with the 11 24 comprehensive plan of the chapter 28E public agency. If the

11 25 director determines that the comprehensive plan of a city

11 26 city's or county county's comprehensive plan is not compatible 11 27 with the comprehensive plan of a chapter 28E public agency, as 28 defined in chapter 28E, the director shall require the city or 11 29 county to provide justification for the approval of the 11 30 comprehensive plan based upon the following factors: the 11 31 innovative nature of the comprehensive plan, the urgency of 32 <u>the plan's</u> implementation, or other <u>any</u> unique features of the 33 <u>city's or county's</u> comprehensive plan of the city or county, 11 11 34 and that, and whether the plan otherwise complies with the 11 35 provisions of this chapter. 12

d. This subsection does not prevent the director from approving pilot projects which otherwise comply with the

3 provisions of this chapter.

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4 <u>e.</u> The director shall review each comprehensive plan 5 submitted and may reject, suggest modification, or approve the 6 proposed plan. The director shall aid in the development of comprehensive plans for compliance with this part. 8 director shall make available to a city, county, and private 9 agency appropriate cities, counties, and private agencies the 12 10 forms appropriate for the submission of comprehensive plans. 12 11 and the director may hold hearings for the purpose of 12 12 implementing this part.

f. The director, and any governmental agencies with 12 14 primary responsibility for the development and conservation of 12 15 energy resources, shall provide research and assistance, when 12 16 cities and counties operating, or planning to operate, sanitary disposal projects request aid in planning and

12 17 12 18 implementing resource recovery systems. 12 19

g. A comprehensive plan filed by a private agency 12 20 operating, or planning to operate, a sanitary disposal project 12 21 required $\overline{\text{pursuant to by}}$ section 455B.302 shall be developed in 12 22 cooperation and consultation with the city or county 12 23 responsible to provide for the establishment and operation of

12 24 <u>for establishing and operating</u> a sanitary disposal project.
12 25 <u>h. ** The director shall review a completed plan for the complete plan for</u> 12 26 control and treatment of leachate, submitted to meet the 12 27 requirements of section 455B.305 455B.306, subsection 6, shall 28 be reviewed by the director, and the director 7, paragraph 29 "b", and shall reject the plan, suggest modifications, or 12 30 approve the completed plan it within six months of submittal 31 of the plan the time the plan was submitted. If no action is 32 taken the director has not acted on the plan within the 33 six-month period those six months, the plan shall be 12 34 considered approved. However, the director, upon a request to 12 35 renew or reissue a previously issued permit may require 1 updating of the plan at the time of renewal or reissuance of a 2 previously issued permit that the plan be updated.
3 2. A planning area that closes all of the municipal solid

4 waste sanitary landfills located in the planning area and 5 chooses <u>instead</u> to use a municipal solid waste sanitary 6 landfill in another planning area that may choose to retain 7 its autonomy as long as the sanitary landfill in the other 13 8 planning area complies with all the requirements under -9 subtitle D of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery -13 10 Act, with of this chapter, and all solid waste generated 13 11 within the planning area being closing its landfills is 13 12 consolidated at and transported from a permitted transfer 13 13 station, may elect to retain autonomy as a planning area and.
13 14 For purposes of this subsection, a planning area closing its 13 15 own landfills that chooses to retain its autonomy shall not be 13 16 required to join the planning area where the that contains the 13 17 landfill being used it is using for final disposal of its 13 18 solid waste is located.

13 19 a. If a planning area makes the election under chooses to <u>20 retain autonomy pursuant to</u> this subsection, the planning area 13 21 receiving the solid waste from the planning area making the -13 22 election sending it shall not be required to include the 13 23 planning area making the election in a sending planning area <u>in its</u> comprehensive plan provided <u>that</u> no services <u>other than</u> 13 25 the acceptance of solid waste for disposal are shared between 13 26 the two planning areas other than the acceptance of solid 27 waste for disposal at a sanitary landfill. The A planning 13 28 area receiving the solid waste shall only be responsible for 13 29 the permitting, planning, and waste reduction and diversion 13 30 programs in the planning area receiving the solid waste within <u>that planning area</u>.

13 32 b. If the department determines that solid waste cannot 13 33 reasonably be consolidated and transported from a particular 13 34 transfer station, the department may establish permit 13 35 conditions to address the transport and disposal of the solid

1 waste. An election may be made A planning area sending solid

waste for disposal in another planning area may retain 3 autonomy under this subsection only if the two both 4 comprehensive planning areas enter into an agreement pursuant 14 14 to chapter 28E that includes, at a minimum, all of the 14 6 following: 14 a. (1) A detailed methodology of the manner in which solid 8 waste will be tracked and reported between the two planning 14 14 9 areas. 14 10 b. (2) A detailed methodology of the manner in which the 14 11 receiving sanitary landfill will collect, remit, and report 14 12 tonnage fees, pursuant to section 455B.310, paid by the 14 13 planning area that is transporting the solid waste. The 14 14 methodology shall include both the remittances of tonnage fees to the state and the retained tonnage fees. 14 15 14 16 Section 455B.306, subsection 7, paragraph b, Code Sec. 6. Supplement 2007, is amended to read as follows: 14 17 b. A plan for the control and treatment of leachate, 14 18 14 19 including financial considerations proposed in meeting the 14 20 costs of control and treatment in order to meet the 14 21 requirements of section 455B.305, subsection $\frac{6}{3}$. 14 22 Sec. 7. Section 455B.306, subsections 9 and 12, Code 14 23 Supplement 2007, are amended to read as follows: 14 24 9. In addition to the comprehensive plan filed pursuant to 14 25 subsection 1, a person operating, or proposing to operate, a 14 26 sanitary disposal project shall provide a financial assurance 14 27 instrument to the department prior to the initial approval of 14 28 a permit or prior to the renewal of a permit for an existing or expanding facility beginning July 1, 1988.

a. The financial assurance instrument shall meet all 14 29 14 30 14 31 requirements adopted by rule by the commission, and shall not 14 32 be canceled, revoked, disbursed, released, or allowed to 14 33 terminate without the approval of the department. Following 14 34 the cessation of operation or the closure of a sanitary 14 35 disposal project, neither the guarantor nor the operator shall cancel, revoke, or disburse the financial assurance instrument 15 15 2 or allow the instrument to terminate until the operator is 15 3 released from closure, postclosure, and monitoring 15 4 responsibilities. b. The operator of a sanitary landfill shall maintain
 6 closure, and postclosure accounts. The commission shall adopt 15 15 15 by rule the amounts to be contributed to the accounts based 15 8 upon the amount of solid waste received by the facility. 15 9 accounts established shall be specific to the facility. 15 10 (1) Money in the accounts shall not be assigned for the 15 11 benefit of creditors with the exception of the state. 15 12 (2) Money in an account shall not be used to pay any final 15 13 judgment against a licensee arising out of the ownership or 15 14 operation of the site during its active life or after closure. 15 15 (3) Conditions under which the department may gain access 15 16 to the accounts and circumstances under which the accounts may 15 17 be released to the operator after closure and postclosure 15 18 responsibilities have been met, shall be established by the 15 19 commission. 15 20 c. The commission shall adopt by rule the minimum amounts 15 21 of financial responsibility for sanitary disposal projects. 15 22 d. Financial assurance instruments may include instruments 15 22 15 23 such as cash or surety bond, a letter of credit, a secured 24 trust fund, or a corporate guarantee any of the instruments 15 25 described in section 455B.301, subsection 9 15 26 e. The annual financial statement submitted to the 15 27 department pursuant to subsection 7, paragraph "c", shall 15 28 include the current amounts established in each of the 15 29 accounts and the projected amounts to be deposited in the 15 30 accounts in the following year. 15 31 12. This section shall not apply to a sanitary landfill 15 32 project owned by an electric generating facility and used 15 33 exclusively for the disposal of coal combustion residue. 15 34 Notwithstanding section 455B.301, subsection 8, a utility 15 35 under this subsection may demonstrate financial assurance -161 through the use of a secured trust fund, a cash or surety 16 2 bond, a corporate financial test as provided by the -163 department, the obtaining of an irrevocable letter of credit, -16 4 or an alternative method as provided by the department. 16 5 utility under this subsection may demonstrate financial 6 assurance by any of the instruments described in section 7 455B.301, subsection 9, or by an alternative method acceptable 16 8 to the department. The financial assurance instrument 16 9 submitted must ensure the facility's financial capability to 16 10 provide reasonable and necessary response during the lifetime 16 11 of the project and for a specified period of time following 16 12 closure as required by rules adopted by the commission.

16 13 EXPLANATION

This bill relates to solid waste disposal and sanitary 16 14 16 15 landfills.

The bill modifies certain definitions of terms related to 16 17 solid waste, removes outdated language, and clarifies some 16 18 provisions.

16 19 The bill broadens the definition of a "financial assurated 20 instrument", which must be submitted by the operator of a The bill broadens the definition of a "financial assurance 16 21 sanitary disposal project, and adds a definition of "rubble"

The bill directs the department of natural resources to 16 22 16 23 adopt rules for determining when the utilization of a solid 16 24 by=product constitutes beneficial use, and it makes necessary 16 25 related changes such as defining "beneficial use". The bill 16 26 provides that any materials constituting such a beneficial use 16 27 are exempt from certain tonnage fees.

16 28 Currently, the Code contains provisions preventing the 16 29 director of the department of natural resources from issuing 16 30 permits for solid waste disposal facilities unless certain 16 31 required comprehensive plans have been filed. Those 16 32 provisions specify dates on which the director was to begin 16 33 requiring such plans, but those dates have passed. The bill 16 34 simplifies the provisions governing the issuance and renewal 16 35 of solid waste permits by removing and updating the provisions 1 containing the outdated language. 2 LSB 5409HV 82 17

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